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research. There is no trace of dogmatism about it. Its value is increased by the inclusion of a bibliography which is quite complete.

WM. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

Responsibility for Crime. An Investigation of the Nature and Causes of Crime and a Means of its Prevention. By PHILIP A. PARSONS. Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1909. Pp. 194. \$1.50.)

The scientific study of the causes and prevention of crime in the United States, except for the work of a few criminologists, has been confined to the subject of penological reform. In this study Dr. Parsons has undertaken to interpret and put into more readable form the much neglected studies of the criminal sociologists. The book is a summary and interpretation of authorities on criminology, rather than an original contribution.

The first two chapters on Crime and the Criminal, and on The Criminal Classes, are largely a compilation of Lombroso, Maudsley, E. Ferri Ellis, Draham, and McKim, and show a careful study of these writers for the author's purpose. The author has given little statistical evidence, but he has no doubt avoided this in order to carry out his purpose of simplicity. The classification of criminal classes, as the author admits, is arbitrary and will not permit of very close examination. The chapters on Punishment, The Death Penalty, The Prison System, The Jury, and Justice and Restitution, are each introduced by a brief historical account, followed by a comprehensive treatment and criticism of these institutions. The chapters on Heredity and Environment, Propagation, and A Remedy, expound opinions generally accepted by the more advanced students of modern eugenics and sociology. The remedial measures proposed are built around these two suggestions (pages 64 and 65): (1) "Since we cannot hope to change materially the environment in response to the stimuli of which our criminal personality executes crime, our only hope lies in reforming personality." (2) "Since crime is the product of society existing

in a given environment, the criminal must be looked upon as the natural progeny of society under these conditions."

Without doubt the judge and the lawyer would consider Dr. Parson's study drastic and impractical, but the sociologist, who desires to strike at the root of the evil and establish a permanent curative for social ills, must accept his proposals in part, if not as a whole. As the writer says, in defense of state control of defective and delinquent propagation, "Contrary ideas of right are deeply grounded in the people, but we have no warrant for them." Dr. Parsons has unquestionably found the weakness of our system, and in his remedies he has correctly recognized that any social change for the better must come by slow processes and through the molding of public opinion, rather than primarily through legislative changes. Although the study contains nothing new in criminal sociology, the author has succeeded well in the purpose of his interpretation and presentation.

WALTER E. LAGERQUIST.

Cornell University.

Socialism in Theory and Practice. By MORRIS HILLQUIT. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909. Pp. 361. \$1.50 net.)

Despite its title this volume gives scant attention to socialism as a system of economic thought. The chapters on Socialism and Ethics, Socialism and the Law, Socialism and the State, and Socialism and Individualism mingle philosophy and history, interpreted in such a way as to lend support to a socialistic scheme of society.

Neither does the book treat, accurately speaking, of "socialism in practice," for nowhere in the modern world has the proposed system been adopted. Mr. Hillquit gives a readable discussion of socialist politics—the effort to convert the "capitalist state" into a socialist state by the orderly process of capturing the machinery of the state by a political party, and assumes this political propaganda to be the practical, as opposed to the theoretical, side of socialism. Socialism in practice means for Mr. Hillquit "practical politics" used to further the socialistic proposals.

That the socialism of this volume is political is apparent in the emphasis put upon the class struggle which Mr. Hillquit asserts